

works, including a "Church Dictionary," "Ecclesiastical Biography," "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," of which nine volumes have appeared, several volumes of sermons, and many pamphlets. Among the latter was one "On the Means of Rendering More Effectual the Education of the People," which attracted much attention. In 1862 Dr. Hook was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

#### REV. WILLIAM JELF.

One of the most eminent members of the University of Oxford, the Rev. William Edward Jelf, a son of the late Sir James Jelf, of Oaklands, Gloucestershire, and younger brother of the late Dr. Jelf, principal of King's College, London, died at Hastings, on Oct. 18, in his sixty-fifth year. Mr. Jelf was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833, and as years went on filled many important posts in the university. In 1857 he was nominated to the Bampton Lectureship. The lectures which he then delivered on "Christianity, Comprehensive and Definite," have been published, and have passed through several editions. From 1846 to 1848 Mr. Jelf was the Oxford Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, and the sermons he delivered at the chapel were also published. Among his other works may be mentioned his well-known Greek grammar, based on Kühner's, first published in 1842, which has run through several editions; his "Aristotle's Ethics, with English Notes," still in use as a text-book at Oxford; and his answer to Dr. Temple's essay on "The Education of the World."

#### ADMIRAL ROBINSON.

Vice-Admiral Charles Gepp Robinson, who died on October 31, in his seventy-second year, was born at Appledore House, Devon, and entered the navy in 1819, on board the "Hasty," on the North Sea station. From 1821 until 1826 he was employed in the "Leven," Capt. William F. Owen, on a survey of the East and West Coast of Africa. He was one of the very few in the expedition who ever returned to England. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1826, and in the course of the following year he again, in the "Eden," sailed with Capt. Owen for the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of forming a settlement at Fernando Po, in the Bight of Biafra, where every gunroom officer but himself fell a victim to the climate. While on this service he was chiefly employed in a tender in cruising after slavers—three vessels of which description he suc-

ceeded in capturing. The "prompt zeal" he displayed on one occasion in proceeding to sea under peculiar circumstances in the "Horatio" schooner had the effect of procuring him, in 1828, the thanks of the Government of Sierra Leone. From 1829 until 1856 he was employed almost uninterruptedly in the Surveying Department, principally on the coasts of Wales and Scotland and in the Mediterranean. He attained post rank in 1846, became rear-admiral in 1864, and vice-admiral in 1871.

#### REV. CHARLES TAYLER.

The Rev. Charles Benjamin Tayler, a clergyman well known as the author of several religious works which have attained a large circulation, such as "The Records of a Good Man's Life," "Facts in a Clergyman's Life," and "Memorials of the English Martyrs," died at Worthing on Oct. 16, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. He had recently resigned the rectory of Otley, near Ipswich, to which he was presented by the Earl of Abergavenny in 1846. Mr. Tayler was fifty-four years in holy orders, having graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the year 1819.

#### SIR CHARLES WHEATSTONE.

Sir Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., to whom, in conjunction with Sir William Fothergill Cooke, the country is indebted for the introduction and carrying out of the electric telegraph, died in Paris on October 19, aged seventy-three. Born in 1802, he was the son of Mr. W. Wheatstone, a citizen of Gloucester; and being educated for the trade of a maker of musical instruments, he was led in his earliest years to study carefully the laws of sound. In 1823 he published his first work, entitled "New Experiments in Sound." This he followed by optical investigations, and in 1833 communicated to the Royal Society, through Professor Faraday, his "Account of some Experiments to Measure the Velocity of Electricity and the Duration of Electric Light." In 1834 he was added to the staff of King's College, London, as Professor of Experimental Philosophy. In 1838 he invented the stereoscope. In 1837 Mr. Cooke (afterwards Sir William Fothergill Cooke) was introduced to Professor Wheatstone, and they resolved to unite their efforts in endeavouring to introduce the use of telegraphs on a large scale in England; and in 1837, in partnership together, they took out the first patent for the electric telegraph, which was first laid on the Black-wall Railway, in 1838. In 1855, after